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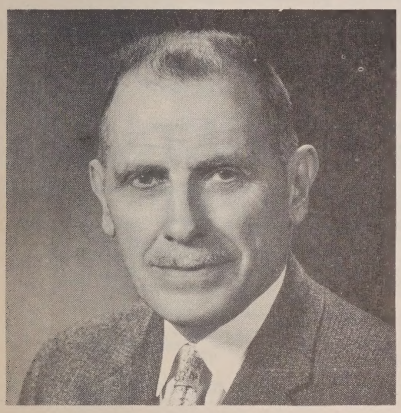
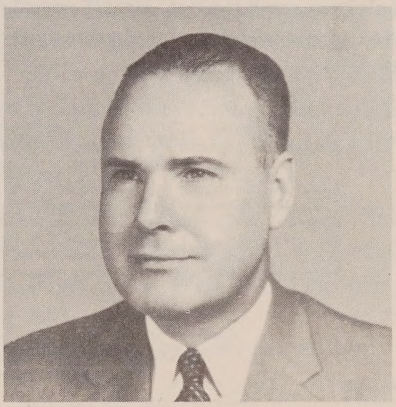
THE NATURE
Conservancy News

Volume 11 | Washington, D. C. | Number 1

NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR APPOINTED



Donald B. Stough



Walter S. Boardman

Appointment of Walter S. Boardman, Oceanside, New York, retired Superintendent of the Oceanside school system, as executive director of The Nature Conservancy to be effective about April 1st, has been announced by President Alexander A. Adams.

Mr. Boardman will replace Donald B. Stough, Arlington, Virginia, who has been with the Conservancy during the past twenty-two months. Mr. Stough plans to spend the next year in study and exploration in the wilderness areas of Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

In a formal resolution the Board of Governors accepted Mr. Stough's resignation with deep regret.

Mr. Boardman was born on a large farm in Cattarangus County, New York. After graduation from the State University College for Teachers in Albany in 1925, he was appointed teaching-principal of the public school in Staatsburg. Mr. Boardman knew Mr. Elting Arnold, The Nature Conservancy Secretary, as a young naturalist at Staatsburg. In 1927 he transferred to Oceanside as high school principal, and was made superintendent in 1940. After his retirement in 1959, Mr. Boardman associated himself with various civic and conservation groups. He has hiked the entire 2023 miles of the Appalachian Trail.

Mr. Stough came to The Nature Conservance after a long and varied career in teaching, newspaper work, industry and Federal government service. A native of Struthers, Ohio, where he was born in 1900, he had an A.B. and M.A. degree in economics. He was an economic analyst and intelligence specialist

(Continued on page 11)

The NATURE Conservancy News

A Publication of the Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy is an independent member-governed organization dedicated to saving America's heritage of wild nature. Its specific objective is to preserve natural areas as "living museums." Such tracts are precious for their scientific, educational and aesthetic values. They provide a home for many living things that would otherwise be destroyed by our civilization.

The work of the organization began in 1917 under the direction of a committee of the Ecological Society of America. In 1946, the Ecologists Union was formed to take over the task. In 1950 the name was changed to The Nature Conservancy; incorporation in the District of Columbia took place in 1951.

The members of the Nature Conservancy invite you to join in its work. Membership is open to both individuals and organizations. A contribution of $5.00 or more entitles you to annual membership, one of $200 or more to life membership, and one of $1,000 or more to patron membership. Your contribution is an allowable income tax deduction.

Nature Conservancy now has a national membership of approximately 4,000. It operates through a series of chapters, of which 20 have been organized to date. It has acquired, by gift or purchase 34 nature preserves in 11 states, having an area of some 6,400 acres. These range in size from one acre to 3,000 acres.

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Executive Director
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The Nature Conservancy 2039 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. FEderal 3-6933
Western Office: 1711 Grove St., Berkeley 9, Calif.

LETTERS PRAISE NEW BULLETIN

Although we are still experimenting and trying to improve our news organ, letters from members of The Nature Conservancy are running about 12 to one in favor of the new format and content.

The editor is always acutely aware that errors of fact and composition will inevitably appear—the perfect magazine or textbook has yet to be published—and there is a constant effort to improve contents and reduce errors to a minimum.

The job of publishing a national news bulletin with insufficient funds and without a staff of "country correspondents" sometimes is like a solitary waiter trying to serve supper in a revolving door.

For this reason, among others, the overwhelmingly favorable response to the new bulletin was gratifying. While the editor regrets that he cannot respond individually, he does herewith convey his warmest thanks. For the record, some of the generous comments will be quoted below:

"Just a note to tell you how much I liked the new format of the Nature Conservancy News," wrote former President Richard H. Pough. A current board member, Mr. Pough, together with a number of others, added a number of useful suggestions to improve the bulletin as time and future resources permit.

Really Swell

Former executive director Edward Munns wrote:

"The new format of The News is Really Swell. Congratulations! The summary

(Continued on page 10)

NEWS OF NATURAL AREAS

CHAPTER NOTES

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Reports on Approved Areas

At the October 23, 1960 meeting, reports were given on four areas approved for preservation by the Board of Trustees of the Chapter, after being examined by the Scientific Review Committee. The four possible projects were: the best grove of the Sargent Cypress; the only unspoiled major hot springs of Southern California; an area of coastal Chaparral; and an area of Blue Oak, Digger Pine and California Budkeye Woodland.

MISSOURI
Report on Carsonhurst

Mr. Jamerson McCormack has actually transferred the title of this property to National Nature Conservancy. Mr. Massie read a description of the Carsonhurst tract. There is a debt of $20,000 on the land and an arrangement for Nature Conservancy to pay $5,000 on demand at end of one year, $15,000 on demand at end of fifth year. There has been no request for payment nor has there been any payment. Mrs. Elder reported two new possibilities:

1. A 21 acre tract owned by Miss Virginia E. Jackson.

2. 200 acres of hard maples north of Kansas City, Missouri and partly in the city of Gladstone in Ely County. This is possibly the largest natural stand in the state. Reported by the city planner, Mr. William C. Bolin.

Mrs. Elder suggested that members of the T.A. Committee investigate these possibilities.

Mr. Robert Doerr reported that the Jam Up area had been sold to Mr. Harold Walton, Birch Tree, Missouri. Our rush actions to accept the owner's offer to sell us their entire 465 acre ranch for $8,000 were too late. Mr. Doerr also reported that the survey on Bowles Lily and Vinson Ponds had not been completed. The owner is in no hurry for action on our part. Part of Bowles Pond is owned by the neighbor to the south. This neighbor is unwilling to sell anything less than his entire 160 acres, $10,000.

Mrs. Elder asked about The Nature Conservancy approval of the Current River plan. Mr. Drey said he felt the group was on record as approving "the preservation of the natural area". Mr. Spencer Jones presented a motion—seconded by Mr. Doerr and passed by the board.

MASSACHUSETTS

Dr. George C. Shattuck of the Harvard Medical School reported on the annual meeting of the Massachusetts members of The Nature Conservancy, held in Boston on November 26, 1960. About 65 members and guests were present. Dr. Shattuck's report included the following:

Objectives in Massachusetts

The primary objective of Nature Conservancy is to promote conservation of natural land but here, in Massachusetts, it is also vitally important to protect existing parks and reservations.

Black Pond

It is expected that N.C. will soon be in possession of this very beautiful bog pond in Norwell. The pond is surrounded by a mat of floating vegetation in which

grow pitcher plants and other northern forms of vegetation which are rare in this latitude.

Trustees of Reservations

Mr. Loring Conant said there is a "crescendo of interest" in the preservation of land and that the Trustees have been acquiring some "choice hors d'oeuvres". They have field laboratories and experts available to give instruction about the natural aspects of their reservations.

Green Belt Council

The Hon. Arthur T. Lyman pointed out that when it became known that nice swamp land in Canton was to be destroyed by the new Route 95, the need for a citizens body became apparent and it also became necessary to raise funds. The most important functions of the Council are to inform and to arouse the public. Many towns extending from Canton to Wellesley and Concord are connected with this Council.

Den Rock Park, Lawrence

Mr. Harold R. Rafton reported by letter that a bill had been introduced in the State Senate to remove Den Rock Park from park status. This bill is now dead but it could be reintroduced. Had it passed, the Park could have been sold for commercial development.

South Hadley Conservation Society

Mr. Richard L. Johnson reported recently that the next Town Meeting will be asked to set up a Conservation Commission. The South Hadley Conservation Society has applied for a charter. The Society intends "to invite some 50 individual owners of about 1,600 acres of woodland comprising the entire southerly side of Mt. Holyoke to donate their land". Parcels of 100 acres and of 20 acres respectively have already bee promised.

The Andover Village Improvement Society

The Andover Village Improvement Society, for some years, has had an active program for conservation of land.

Newton has three conservation problems, namely, (1) *Edmands Park,* (2) the *Shaw Estate,* a request for a change of zoning to permit industrial development, and (3) an *easement* which would permit a developer to put a road through park land to the *Hammond Pond Parkway.* This proposal is in abeyance but it could be revived.

Miss Elinor Johnson, a natural science teacher in the Newton Public Schools, described the neglected condition of Edmands Park and the problem of vandalism. She believes that the Park could be used to great advantage for nature study provided that abuses could be curbed and the natural features of the park preserved.

Mr. Philip Jackson said that a Citizens Protest Committee is fighting in court against rezoning of the Shaw Estate.

Easements for Conservation

Prof. Charles W. Eliot, II pointed out that conservation is urgent and available funds inadequate. Easements for conservation purposes cost far less than to purchase the land. One can say that such land is being *used* even when there are no buildings upon it. The public purpose should be established in the public mind. Children now in school will be called upon to carry on our work. We are, therefore, concerned with their instruction.

Laws which have failed to pass are needed: (a) to facilitate conservation and (b) to prevent the Metropolitan District Commission from selling public land without due notice and a public hearing.

How to Organize Protection for Parks and Reservations

This was the subject of a talk by the Commissioner of the Dept. of Natural Resources of Mass., Mr. C. H. W. Foster. Don't be discouraged, said he, by complexity of problems of conservation. A meeting of Conservation Commissions in April, 1960 at the Harvard Business School helped to spread information about how to achieve conservation at the local level. There will be another conference in 1961.

The interest and duty of a conservation group depends upon local conditions. Metropolitan communities may be more concerned with encroachment than with acquisition of land. A crisis is usually needed to provoke action. The Dept. of Natural Resources is building up teams of experts in the natural sciences who can be consulted by communities.

Chapter 223 of the General Laws, adopted several years ago, authorizes cities and towns to establish conservation commissions. Many such bodies are now functioning and many more are being established.

Recent legislation (Chapter 517) permits the Dept. of Natural Resources to offer matching funds for approved land purchased by communities which have established conservation commissions. Reimbursements so provided may not exceed 50% of the cost of the project. Before a project appears in the town warrant, it should have been fully and publicly discussed. Private effort and enthusiasm are essential. Conservationists tend to talk too much to one another. We should strike in advance at the roots of conservation problems rather than trying to cure the symptoms.

The Hon. James DeNormandie

The Hon. James DeNormandie commented that people should find out what their land-owning neighbors have in mind and should plan accordingly. Frequently, the landowner is concerned only with his private interest.

Foundations

Foundations, of which there are many in Mass., said Dr. Shattuck, should help to conserve land before it is too late. The urgency of the problem and the increasing importance of natural land to our children and to wildlife should be emphasized. It is a most rewarding investment.

WASHINGTON

Swan Creek Project. Mr. Harold Olson read a letter of resolution which had been composed for the purpose of sending it to the officials of the City of Tacoma. Mr. Olson reported that the letter had been held and not sent, as the Waller Road District Improvement Club had made a substantial offer to purchase the Swan Creek area in which Nature Conservancy has been interested.

Dr. Frank Richardson moved that the Board table the motion which concerned the sending of a letter of resolution to the officials of the City of Tacoma in regard to the Swan Creek Canyon area until the ownership of the canyon is established. Seconded by Joseph Witt. *Motion passed.*

Mr. Ira Phillip Lloyd discussed the potential of each Board member in carrying on conservation work. Copies of the Chapter Policy and Procedural Manual were distributed to each Board member present. It was agreed that a discussion of the manual would take place after the Board members had had an opportunity to study the contents.

Dr. Richardson reported on the progress of the Survey Committee, presenting the statement of purpose and form of information sheet as formulated by Dr. Arthur Kruckeberg.

Suggestions. Mr. Lloyd called upon each board member to offer suggestions as to

ways and means of furthering the progress of The Washington State Chapter of The Nature Conservancy. The following suggestions were presented:

1. The importance and desirability of building up the organization's membership.

2. The ability of the organization to build up membership depends upon building up the work of the Survey Committee so as to have some definite project with which to attract new members.

3. The importance of contact and cooperation with other organizations interested in the work of conservation.

4. The necessity and importance of compiling a mailing list of persons who are potential members. The borrowing and use of the membership lists of other organizations is helpful.

5. Using to the organization's advantage the methods that have proved successful in building the membership of other groups.

6. The importance of the Board members indulging in self-education concerning the principles, methods, and potentialities of conservation.

Dr. Heckman discussed methods of publicity and offered to compile data obtained at the Conference of Publicity held at the University of Washington, the compilation of these data to be offered for the possible use by the Washington State Chapter of The Nature Conservancy.

Dr. Richardson moved that the Washington State Chapter of The Nature Conservancy apply to the national office for the loan of $100.00. Seconded by Emily Haig. *Motion Passed.*

Dr. Heckman moved that the Board order 1000 copies of the pamphlet, "Living Museums" and 1000 copies of the Reader's Digest article, "Save a Spot of Beauty for America" by William Hard. *Motion seconded and passed.*

Dr. Heckman moved that the Board arrange to send under one cover to each prospective member the following items:

1. A copy of the reprint, "Save a Spot of Beauty for America" by William Hard.
2. A copy of "Living Museums"
3. A form letter explaining the purpose and aims of The Nature Conservancy.
4. A return envelope for membership.

HAWAII AUDUBON FIGHTS FOR PAIKO LAGOON

Miss Margaret Titcomb, president, Hawaii Audubon Society, has issued a widespread appeal in Hawaii and the other States to preserve Paiko Lagoon as a strategic sanctuary for migratory and shore birds.

Many ponds and estuaries in Hawaii, especially on Oahu, are being drained for housing and commercial developments, paralleling the explosive urban and industrial developments in other States.

Paiko Lagoon is within the city limits of Honolulu, at the mouth of Kuliouou Valley, just before Koko Head, and is in direct line of fire from commercial developers.

On December 3, 1960, the Executive Committee directed a letter to the Governor of Hawaii and other officials supporting the Hawaii Audubon Society's campaign to preserve Paiko Lagoon.

Editor's note: As this issue goes to press we have just learned that Paiko Lagoon is safe for the moment. After another meeting of representatives of local authorities, clubs and business interests (Hawaii Kai Corporation) the Conservation Council met and passed a resolution that Paiko Lagoon be turned over to the Hawaii State Department of Agriculture and Conservation and declared a sanctuary.

QUOTABLE QUOTES: DR. HUGH H. ILTIS

"Natural Areas for Basic Scientific Research"

(Editor's note: Some sound observations on the preservation of natural areas for scientific research appear in an invitation paper presented by Dr. Iltis to the general session of the Fifteenth annual conference of the Entomological Society of America–North Central Branch–in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 23, 1960. A reprint of this rather lengthy paper from the Society's proceedings has just come to hand. Because Dr. Iltis touches, among other things, upon the question of how local groups can go about preserving natural areas for scientific use, we here reprint a few paragraphs from this notable paper. It would be a fine thing if the entire paper could be reprinted for general distribution to Garden Clubs, civic and other organizations.)

There are three main points that I need to emphasize:

1. The preservation of scientific areas is not a luxury, but a necessity for biological research.

2. The preservation of scientific areas is in its very infancy, and that if any preservation is going to be done, it must be done in the next decades; for with the near total extermination of many biotic communities by man, time is running out.

3. *The preservation of scientific areas is everybody's responsibility,* every citizen's, every community's, every biologist's, entomologist's and conservationist's, because all men benefit from research made possible through the conservation of scientific areas.

As Aldo Leopold said, "The first step is to throw your weight around on matters of right and wrong . . . . A thing is right only when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the community, and the community includes the soil, waters, fauna and flora, as well as people."

Today, to take bird walks and nature hikes, or be an entomologist or agronomist and talk about conservation without active involvement in the problem of nature conservation, is to hide in an ivory tower. Each one of you needs to be actively concerned about wise use of the land, to join with others in the many organizations such as the Nature Conservancy, the Wilderness Society, or other local groups that work to preserve, for enjoyment as well as for research and human betterment, areas of wilderness, of beauty, and of biological research value. Give your thoughts, your time and your money, and then, and only then, will there be any undamaged land left for your children to enjoy and for future scientists to study.

First of all, it is in the Scientific Area that we can preserve permanently the tremendous complexity of undisturbed natural biotic communities. By using these areas we may further the understanding of nature for the benefit of man by basic research into the ecology, taxonomy, and economic uses of its organisms, and transmit such an understanding to students of this and later generations.

Secondly, for advanced science students, a virgin maple woods or blue-stem prairie is a "living museum," an outdoor classroom, a check or control experiment and a biological storehouse, with a demonstration value indispensable to teaching. Without such a demonstration, no teacher, no matter how good he may be, can ever transmit to the student the knowledge he needs, to properly evaluate the effects of man's activities on his surroundings. To

understand the soil of a plowed field we need first of all to understand the intact, unplowed soil profile or a prairie or an oak woods. There simply is no substitute!

For that reason, scientific areas must never be disturbed, cut or grazed, except in the specific cases where management is necessary to preserve a vegetation type (e.g., the burning of prairies). So-called improvements, like trail building, clearing out over-mature timber or dead trees, or spraying with DDT or 2,4-D, are incompatible with their functions.

FUND DRIVE WINS WARM RESPONSE

A heart-warming response to the membership fund drive being conducted by The Nature Conservancy is revealed by letters - accompanied by contributions - reaching national headquarters in Washington.

Space permits consideration of only three of the numerous letters that continue to arrive.

One of the most moving was from a lady in Huntington, West Virginia, who wrote:

"I am 74 years of age and a shut-in . . . I had to wait until I received my small Social Security check to send dues for 1961. I will pay $5 a year as long as I can . . . If persons who happened to read the Reader's Digest article (about The Nature Conservancy, by William Hard) and other publications interested in The Conservancy, don't wake up to the dangers (confronting natural areas) they won't be influenced by me."

Another letter was from Mrs. William N. Wilkinson, of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, who wrote that the country was indeed fortunate to have had the benefit of the great vision of Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Pinchot who foresaw that "the marvelous beauty of this land might be forever destroyed if a system of protection were not devised to preserve these vast areas of natural beauty." She deplored "the lack of such passionate concern in our top leadership today" and the thoughtless destruction of natural areas by commercial and other developments.

"Then," she wrote, "out of the blue came literature from The Nature Conservancy and I felt that here was a place where I could contribute my little bit . . . I read The Nature Conservancy news bulletin with great interest. I was especially interested in what was accomplished at Walden Pond and in the last issue your excellent article on the hemlocks of Mianus Gorge . . . I hope I can get some members. The Nature Conservancy is doing a wonderful job."

From across the continent came another welcome letter. It was from Mr. Frank Steiner, of Moraga, California, who wrote that he was a wage-earner and could not send in large sums of money. He said he realized that if The Nature Conservancy "cannot produce the cash today, the bulldozers move in." He added that we should "address ourselves to the financially strong."

In replying to these letters the general comment made by President Adams was that "if we had enough people contributing relatively small amounts of money to The Nature Conservancy, many of our problems would be solved." He said that he and the Washington staff were deeply grateful to those who share our own "passionate concern" with the problem of trying to save for future generations some of the marvelous beauty of our land.

HAVE YOU MADE YOUR "OPERATION '65" PLEDGE?

THEODORE PAYNE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

NATURE CONSERVANCY LIFE MEMBER HONORED: Left to right: County Supervisor Warren M. Dorn; Mrs. Theodore M. Payne; Mr. Payne; Norman S. Johnson, Director of Los Angeles County Parks, and Mrs. Tasker L. Edmiston.

Los Angeles County, California, recently named and dedicated a 320 acre Wildlife Sanctuary in the Antelope Valley wildflower area in honor of Theodore Payne. Mr. Payne is a Life Member of The Nature Conservancy, a celebrated horticulturalist now in his 89th year, who has devoted his life to the perpetuation of California's Native Flora - successfully bringing into use over 430 native species.

His greatest goal and highest attainment is in arousing appreciation of and support for the preservation of natural wild flower areas of the state. For over fifty years it seemed that Theodore Payne was almost alone in the realization that the time for preservation is now - or never.

Following the publication of "The Urgent Need of California Wild Flower Preserves," by Theodore Payne, in "Golden Gardens," the publication of the Federated Garden Clubs of California, Inc., 1957, Charlotte M. Hoak and Mrs. Henry T. Read (both members of Nature Conservancy) brought a masterful resolution before the Federated Garden Clubs of California, calling for the establishment of Wild Flower Preserves or Sanctuaries throughout the state. The resolution was unanimously adopted and submitted to all appropriate bodies. It is worthy of note that it bore fruit in Los Angeles County, the most heavily populated county in the world. By unanimous vote of the Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles County led out in establishing Wildflower and Wildlife Sanctuaries of distinctive character—five at the present time—and Marine Sanctuaries now under study.

Only One Chance

Supervisor Warren M. Dorn, said of this conservation program:

"The natural beauty of our forests, our mountains, our seashore and our deserts is something that could never be recreated or duplicated. There is only one chance to preserve it—now, while we still have it."

On January 28, two hundred twenty-five people, representing to our knowledge seventy-nine interested organizations, met at the Theodore Payne Wildlife Sanctuary to participate in its dedication. Mr. Payne gave a dedicatory address, sharing his vast knowledge and wisdom and his love of primeval beauty fully.

The above photo was taken at the official naming of the Theodore Payne Wildlife Sanctuary by the Board of County

Supervisors. The Sanctuaries are under the protection of the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, Norman S. Johnson, Director.

The Southern California Chapter of The Nature Conservancy was invited by the Board of Supervisors to suggest the name for the wildflower-rich Wildlife Sanctuary. Supervisor of the area, Warren M. Dorn, related some of the many contributions of Theodore Payne as he presented his name for the Sanctuary. It was unanimously adopted. Mrs. Tasker L. Edmiston, representing the Nature Conservancy Chapter, was asked to say a few words regarding our choice of Theodore Payne. Theodore Payne spoke of the Wildflower and Wildlife Sanctuaries as his life-long "Dream come true," and urged the creation of such Preserves or Sanctuaries throughout the county, state, and nation.

Mrs. Theodore Payne stood at the side of her husband as the official map designating the Theodore Payne Sanctuary was presented. Mrs.. Payne is a former agriculture teacher in the Los Angeles City Schools.

LETTERS PRAISE NEW BULLETIN (continued)

of the current program was fine, and the cartoon by Ding Darling was good!"

John W. Brainerd, of Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, and chairman of the National Committee for Schools, wrote:

"As one of the editors of The Nature Conservancy News some years back in its less mature state, I wish to congratulate you on Volume 10, No. 4, in its new clothes."

Albert M. Grossman, 5721 Ogontz Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, wrote:

"Your latest news periodical is an enormous improvement over the previous one. The fact that the new style is in booklet rather than loose-leaflet form makes it easier to read and to file for future reference. The black type (which could be slightly larger) and the use of white rather than tinted paper also make for easier reading. The idea of addressing and mailing the booklet directly (as is done with most magazines) is another improvement combining good taste and efficiency."

Dr. C. M. Goethe, 3731 Tea Street, Sacramento, California, wrote:

"Congratulations upon the new format of The Nature Conservancy News. Is not anything that increases readability worth all it costs? Am tremendously pleased that you gave space on the cover for the cartoon by Ding Darling."

Robert M. House, Newport Beach, California, and vice-chairman of the Orange-San Diego Counties Chapter, wrote:

"I wish to compliment you and the national office on the new format and the 'pleasing to the eye' approach to The Conservancy News. This is certainly a step forward by which to gather more readers and publicity. Again, many thanks for the new Conservancy News."

Easy To File

Mrs. Neil Kaig, Washington State Chapter board member, wrote:

"Am delighted with your new format. Convenient in size and excellent print. Makes it easier to file for future reference. Congratulations!"

Mrs. Charles H. Watson, 2316 Thayer Street, Evanston, Illinois, wrote that she thought The Nature Conservancy News was "a great improvement."

Miss Grace M. O'Hara, 5 Tudor City Place, New York, wrote:

"Yes, I like the new format very much. I plan to renew my subscription early in the new year."

Ralph Manning Crowley, 22 Riverside Drive, New York, wrote:

"Let me compliment you on a most interesting number of The Nature Conservancy News, November-December, 1960. I enjoyed it much and am now sharing it with others in New York. I particularly enjoyed your reprint of Ken Hunt's 'The Biocentric Concept.' Please send a copy to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Gilkyson, Mountclair, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gilkyson is president of the board of the Phoenixville (Pa.) Republican."

Mr. Heath Angelo, Wilderness Road, Branscomb, California, wrote that the "last mail brought our copy of the November-December issue of The Nature Conservancy News. If any are available I would like to have about 100 copies or reprints of 'New Voices for Nature Preservation.'"

The only dissident letter to come to the editor's attention was Mr. Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, York Center, Lombard, Illinois, who wrote:

"The old size was more valuable for filing in an eight and one-half folder after being read. It could be folded and placed in a coat pocket and read at one's convenience. Why not ask for comments beforehand and not after? As far as I'm concerned, you've cut the trees down."

Great Improvement

Wellington F. Barto, 3600 North Twenty-seventh Street, Arlington, Virginia, wrote:

"Congratulations on the new format—to me it is a great improvement which will create greater readability and interest."

Leonard J. Uttal, Madison Heights, Virginia, wrote:

"The new format of The Nature Conservancy News to my eyes is entirely agreeable. It is a welcome improvement over the old sheet."

Several conservation magazines have complimented us on the new bulletin, among them *The National Parks Magazine*, the *Living Wildnerness* and the *News Bulletin* of The Federation of Ontario Naturalists, Ottawa.

Others who offered suggestions for improvement of the bulletin, included former President Richard H. Goodwin, of Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut. Some liked the type face thin, some liked it fat. Most of the suggestions an old editor with 30 years experience could agree with.

(Continued from page 1)

for the U. S. Air Force for nine years, and industrial specialist and engineer with private industry for three years, and educator and writer for 17 years. He has an especial interest in travel and outdoor activities, particularly horseback riding and camping. He has visited Europe and Latin America and, in this country, has made many long camping trips to various parts of the West and Canada, including the Gila, the Sawtooth and the Bitterroot Wilderness Areas.

MAN'S PLACE IN THE ISLAND ECOSYSTEM

The third session of Unesco's International Advisory Committee for Humid Tropics Research will meet in Honolulu, Hawaii, during August, 1961, immediately prior to the Tenth Pacific Science Congress.

The Congress program includes a special symposium on "Man's Place in the Island Ecosystem." Conduct of the symposium is being assisted by a grant from Unesco. Convener of the symposium is Dr. F. Raymond Fosberg, Falls Church, Virginia, a member of Unesco's humid tropics committee, and chairman of the Pacific Science Association's Standing Committee on Pacific Botany. Dr. Fosberg is a member of the Board of Governors of The Nature Conservancy, Washington, D. C.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

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Dr. Richard H. Goodwin L-57
Connecticut College
New London, Conn.

We feel it a great loss that Donald Stough has found it necessary to resign as executive director of The Nature Conservancy to realize his life-long ambition of exploration and study. During his time in office the organization has gained substantially in financial strength, number of chapters and number of projects. At the same time we feel fortunate in obtaining the services of so able a man as Walter Boardman to continue and expand our work.

Alexander B. Adams,
President.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS AND PATRONS

The following is a list of patrons for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960, together with new life members who joined during the past year. The list is current as of February 7, 1961.*

Patrons: Dr. and Mrs. Richard H. Goodwin, 45 Nameaug Avenue, New London, Connecticut; Mr. George B. Cooley, Hickory Hill, Rensselarville, New York, Dr. Conrad Chapman, 17 West Cedar Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

Life Members: Mrs. Alexander B. Adams, 22 Newtown Turnpike, Westport, Connecticut; Mrs. George W. Adams, Clapboard Hill, Guilford, Connecticut; Mrs. John Babcock, 909 W. Franklin, Richmond, Virginia: Mrs. Philip P. Chase, 241 Highland Street, Milton, Massachusetts; Mrs. Moya del Pino, Laurel Grove Avenue, Ross, California; Mrs. Raymond Goodrich, River Bend, Navasota, Texas; Miss Flora E. Henke, 8030 Audrain Drive, St. Louis 21, Missouri; Mrs. Spencer R. Keare, 1270 Linden Avenue, Highland Park, Illinois; Miss Stella Kuhn, Mari DeVilla Retirement Center, St. Louis, Missouri; Mr. Allan McIntosh, 20 Exchange Place, New York 5, New York; Mrs. Hugh D. Pallister, Jr., 4588 River Street, Willoughby, Ohio; Mr. Laurence Kendall Parker, HQS Detachment, 61st Ordnance Group, Fort Bliss, Texas; Dr. Grace E. Pickford, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut; Mr. Robert J. Reinthal, 3341 Medina Line Road, West Richfield, Ohio; Mr. Edgar V. Seeler, 4 Berkeley Place, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts; Mr. Alexander O. Vietor, Box 1602A, Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut; Mrs. Frank Woods, 550 East Deer Path, Lake Forest, Illinois; Mrs. Warner Seely, 12526 Cedar Road, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

* Additional listings for this fiscal year will appear in a later issue.